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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**
8

9 Kurt Dineso Andrillion,

No. CV 13-677-PHX-GMS (MEA)

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.

ORDER

12 Corrections Corporation of America, et
13 al.,

14 Defendants.
15

16 On March 21, 2013, Plaintiff Kurt Dineso Andrillion, who is a State of California
17 inmate confined in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's High
18 Desert State Prison in Susanville, California, filed a *pro se* civil rights Complaint
19 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Doc. 1) and an Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*
20 in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California. On March 22,
21 2013, he filed a second Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*.

22 In a March 26, 2013 Order, United States Magistrate Judge Edmund F. Brennan
23 noted that Plaintiff had not submitted a certified copy of his trust account statement, as
24 required, and gave Plaintiff 30 days to submit the required trust account statement. In an
25 April 2, 2013 Order, Magistrate Judge Brennan transferred the case to the United States
26 District Court for the District of Arizona, noting that Defendants are located in Arizona
27 and Plaintiff's claims arose here. The case was subsequently assigned to the
28 undersigned.

1 On April 12, 2013, Plaintiff filed a Letter addressed to the “Court Clerk” for the
 2 District Court for the Eastern District of California. On June 6, 2013, he filed a Motion
 3 for Appointment of Counsel (Doc. 10). In a July 18, 2013 Order, the Court addressed
 4 Plaintiff’s Letter, denied the deficient Applications to Proceed, and gave Plaintiff 30 days
 5 to pay the fee or file a complete Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*.

6 On August 16, 2013, Plaintiff filed a third Application to Proceed *In Forma*
 7 *Pauperis* (Doc. 12). The Court will grant the third Application to Proceed, dismiss the
 8 Complaint with leave to amend, and deny without prejudice the Motion for Appointment
 9 of Counsel.

10 **I. Third Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* and Filing Fee**

11 Plaintiff’s third Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* will be granted. 28
 12 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Plaintiff must pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00. 28 U.S.C.
 13 § 1915(b)(1). The Court will not assess an initial partial filing fee. 28 U.S.C.
 14 § 1915(b)(1). The statutory fee will be collected monthly in payments of 20% of the
 15 previous month’s income each time the amount in the account exceeds \$10.00. 28 U.S.C.
 16 § 1915(b)(2). The Court will enter a separate Order requiring the appropriate government
 17 agency to collect and forward the fees according to the statutory formula.

18 **II. Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints**

19 The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief
 20 against a governmental entity or an officer or an employee of a governmental entity. 28
 21 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff
 22 has raised claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon
 23 which relief may be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is
 24 immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2).

25 A pleading must contain a “short and plain statement of the claim *showing* that the
 26 pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) (emphasis added). While Rule 8
 27 does not demand detailed factual allegations, “it demands more than an unadorned, the-
 28 defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678

1 (2009). “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere
2 conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.*

3 “[A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a
4 claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Id.* (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*,
5 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is plausible “when the plaintiff pleads factual
6 content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable
7 for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible
8 claim for relief [is] . . . a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw
9 on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 679. Thus, although a plaintiff’s
10 specific factual allegations may be consistent with a constitutional claim, a court must
11 assess whether there are other “more likely explanations” for a defendant’s conduct. *Id.*
12 at 681.

13 But as the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has instructed,
14 courts must “continue to construe *pro se* filings liberally.” *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338,
15 342 (9th Cir. 2010). A “complaint [filed by a *pro se* prisoner] ‘must be held to less
16 stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.’” *Id.* (quoting *Erickson v.*
17 *Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (*per curiam*)).

18 If the Court determines that a pleading could be cured by the allegation of other
19 facts, a *pro se* litigant is entitled to an opportunity to amend a complaint before dismissal
20 of the action. *See Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-29 (9th Cir. 2000) (*en banc*). The
21 Court should not, however, advise the litigant how to cure the defects. This type of
22 advice “would undermine district judges’ role as impartial decisionmakers.” *Pliler v.*
23 *Ford*, 542 U.S. 225, 231 (2004); *see also Lopez*, 203 F.3d at 1131 n.13 (declining to
24 decide whether the court was required to inform a litigant of deficiencies). The Court
25 will dismiss Plaintiff’s Complaint for failure to state a claim, but because the Complaint
26 may possibly be saved by amendment, will dismiss the Complaint with leave to amend.

27

28

1 **III. Complaint**

2 In his Complaint, Plaintiff names as Defendants: Corrections Corporation of
3 America, Red Rock Correctional Center Warden Bruno Stolc, Unit Manager A. Carter,
4 and Mailroom Supervisors Triplett and C. Hamilton. Plaintiff seeks monetary damages.

5 Plaintiff claims that he was placed in “administrative segregation for disciplinary
6 action” on January 23, 2012. He asserts that he had a “sensitive filing deadline” of
7 February 13, 2012; he submitted the required document for filing on February 10, 2012;
8 but he was “discipline[d] by holding [his] mail until 3-2-12.” He contends that his mail
9 “was received [by the court] 3 days later after actual injury had occurred[, when he]
10 received an order stating [that] no documents [were] received.” Plaintiff states that when
11 he filed a grievance regarding the issue, someone “entered a date of 2-15-12 in [his] mail
12 log maliciously to cover up the delay which is either a 19 or 24 delay and [the grievance
13 response] places the blame on [the] United States District Court (this Court) or [the]
14 Postal Service.”

15 **IV. Failure to State a Claim**

16 Although *pro se* pleadings are liberally construed, *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519,
17 520-21 (1972), conclusory and vague allegations will not support a cause of action. *Ivey*
18 *v. Board of Regents of the Univ. of Alaska*, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). Further, a
19 liberal interpretation of a civil rights complaint may not supply essential elements of the
20 claim that were not initially pled. *Id.*

21 **A. Failure to Link Defendants to Injuries**

22 To state a valid claim under § 1983, plaintiffs must allege that they suffered a
23 specific injury as a result of specific conduct of a defendant and show an affirmative link
24 between the injury and the conduct of that defendant. *See Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362,
25 371-72, 377 (1976). There is no *respondeat superior* liability under § 1983, and
26 therefore, a defendant’s position as the supervisor of persons who allegedly violated
27 Plaintiff’s constitutional rights does not impose liability. *Monell v. New York City Dep’t*
28 *of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 691-92 (1978); *Hamilton v. Endell*, 981 F.2d 1062, 1067

1 (9th Cir. 1992); *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). “Because vicarious
2 liability is inapplicable to *Bivens* and § 1983 suits, a plaintiff must plead that each
3 Government-official defendant, through the official’s own individual actions, has
4 violated the Constitution.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 676.

5 Plaintiff has not alleged that any Defendant personally participated in a
6 deprivation of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights, was aware of a deprivation and failed to
7 act, or formed policies that resulted in Plaintiff’s injuries. Plaintiff does not refer to any
8 Defendant in his Statement of Claim and, therefore, the Court cannot determine what any
9 Defendant allegedly did or failed to do. Thus, the Court will dismiss without prejudice
10 Defendants CCA, Stolc, Carter, Triplett, and Hamilton.

11 **B. Failure to Allege the Violation of a Constitutional Right**

12 Section 1983 provides a cause of action against persons acting under color of state
13 law who have violated rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution and federal
14 law. 42 U.S.C. § 1983; *see also Buckley v. City of Redding*, 66 F.3d 188, 190 (9th Cir.
15 1995). Plaintiff has failed to allege any constitutional or federal-law violations. Thus,
16 the Court will dismiss without prejudice Plaintiff’s Complaint because it fails to state a
17 claim.

18 **V. Leave to Amend**

19 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff’s Complaint will be dismissed for failure to
20 state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Within 30 days, Plaintiff may submit a
21 first amended complaint to cure the deficiencies outlined above. The Clerk of Court will
22 mail Plaintiff a court-approved form to use for filing a first amended complaint. If
23 Plaintiff fails to use the court-approved form, the Court may strike the amended
24 complaint and dismiss this action without further notice to Plaintiff.

25 Plaintiff must clearly designate on the face of the document that it is the “First
26 Amended Complaint.” The first amended complaint must be retyped or rewritten in its
27 entirety on the court-approved form and may not incorporate any part of the original
28 Complaint by reference. Plaintiff may include only one claim per count.

1 If Plaintiff files an amended complaint, Plaintiff must write short, plain statements
 2 telling the Court: (1) the constitutional right Plaintiff believes was violated; (2) the name
 3 of the Defendant who violated the right; (3) exactly what that Defendant did or failed to
 4 do; (4) how the action or inaction of that Defendant is connected to the violation of
 5 Plaintiff's constitutional right; and (5) what specific injury Plaintiff suffered because of
 6 that Defendant's conduct. *See Rizzo*, 423 U.S. at 371-72, 377.

7 Plaintiff must repeat this process for each person he names as a Defendant. If
 8 Plaintiff fails to affirmatively link the conduct of each named Defendant with the specific
 9 injury suffered by Plaintiff, the allegations against that Defendant will be dismissed for
 10 failure to state a claim. **Conclusory allegations that a Defendant or group of**
 11 **Defendants has violated a constitutional right are not acceptable and will be**
 12 **dismissed.**

13 Plaintiff should take note that "prisoners have a right under the First and
 14 Fourteenth Amendments to litigate claims challenging their sentences or the conditions of
 15 their confinement to conclusion without *active interference* by prison officials." *Silva v.*
 16 *DiVittorio*, 658 F.3d 1090, 1103 (9th Cir. 2011) (emphasis in original). The right of
 17 meaningful access to the courts prohibits officials from actively interfering with inmates'
 18 attempts to prepare or file legal documents. *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343, 350 (1996).
 19 However, as a matter of standing for an access-to-courts claim, a plaintiff must show that
 20 he suffered an "actual injury"—i.e., "actual prejudice with respect to contemplated or
 21 existing litigation, such as the inability to meet a filing deadline or to present a claim."
 22 *Id.* at 348 (citation omitted). *See Davis v. Goord*, 320 F.3d 346, 352 (2d Cir. 2003)
 23 ("Mere 'delay in being able to work on one's legal action or communicate with the courts
 24 does not rise to the level of a constitutional violation.'") (citations omitted); *cf. Silva*, 658
 25 F.3d at 1104 (actual injury alleged where plaintiff claimed pending lawsuits had been
 26 dismissed as the result of defendants' actions).¹

27
 28 ¹ Although Plaintiff states that he suffered an "actual injury" when he "received an
 order stating [that] no documents [were] received," Plaintiff has not identified the case in

1 A first amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*,
 2 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); *Hal Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co.*, 896
 3 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court will treat an original
 4 complaint as nonexistent. *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised
 5 in the original complaint is waived if it is not raised in a first amended complaint. *King v.*
 6 *Atiyeh*, 814 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1987).

7 **VI. Motion for Appointment of Counsel**

8 There is no constitutional right to the appointment of counsel in a civil case. *See*
 9 *Ivey*, 673 F.2d at 269. In proceedings *in forma pauperis*, the court may request an
 10 attorney to represent any person unable to afford one. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1).
 11 Appointment of counsel under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) is required only when “exceptional
 12 circumstances” are present. *Terrell v. Brewer*, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir. 1991). A
 13 determination with respect to exceptional circumstances requires an evaluation of the
 14 likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of Plaintiff to articulate his
 15 claims *pro se* in light of the complexity of the legal issue involved. *Id.* “Neither of these
 16 factors is dispositive and both must be viewed together before reaching a decision.” *Id.*
 17 (quoting *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986)).

18 Having considered both elements, it does not appear at this time that exceptional
 19 circumstances are present that would require the appointment of counsel in this case.
 20 Plaintiff is in no different position than many *pro se* prisoner litigants. Thus, the Court
 21 will deny without prejudice Plaintiff’s Motion for Appointment of Counsel.

22 **VII. Warnings**

23 **A. Release**

24 Plaintiff must pay the unpaid balance of the filing fee within 120 days of his
 25 release. Also, within 30 days of his release, he must either (1) notify the Court that he
 26

27
 28 _____
 which he allegedly suffered the actual injury or how receiving an order stating that “no
 documents [were] received” constitutes actual injury.

intends to pay the balance or (2) show good cause, in writing, why he cannot. Failure to comply may result in dismissal of this action.

B. Address Changes

Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with Rule 83.3(d) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include a motion for other relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in dismissal of this action.

C. Copies

Plaintiff must submit an additional copy of every filing for use by the Court. *See* LRCiv 5.4. Failure to comply may result in the filing being stricken without further notice to Plaintiff.

D. Possible “Strike”

Because the Complaint has been dismissed for failure to state a claim, if Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint correcting the deficiencies identified in this Order, the dismissal may count as a “strike” under the “3-strikes” provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Under the 3-strikes provision, a prisoner may not bring a civil action or appeal a civil judgment *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 “if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

E. Possible Dismissal

If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including these warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. *See Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1260-61 (a district court may dismiss an action for failure to comply with any order of the Court).

....

....

IT IS ORDERED:

(1) Plaintiff's third Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (Doc. 12) is **granted**.

(2) As required by the accompanying Order to the appropriate government agency, Plaintiff must pay the \$350.00 filing fee and is not assessed an initial partial filing fee.

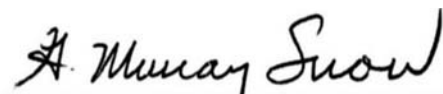
(3) The Complaint (Doc. 1) is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim. Plaintiff has **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a first amended complaint in compliance with this Order.

(4) If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint within 30 days, the Clerk of Court must, without further notice, enter a judgment of dismissal of this action with prejudice that states that the dismissal may count as a "strike" under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

(5) Plaintiff's Motion for Appointment of Counsel (Doc. 10) is **denied without prejudice**.

(6) The Clerk of Court must mail Plaintiff a court-approved form for filing a civil rights complaint by a prisoner.

Dated this 21st day of October, 2013.



G. Murray Snow
United States District Judge

**Instructions for a Prisoner Filing a Civil Rights Complaint
in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona**

1. Who May Use This Form. The civil rights complaint form is designed to help incarcerated persons prepare a complaint seeking relief for a violation of their federal civil rights. These complaints typically concern, but are not limited to, conditions of confinement. **This form should not be used to challenge your conviction or sentence.** If you want to challenge a state conviction or sentence, you should file a petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in state custody. If you want to challenge a federal conviction or sentence, you should file a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate sentence in the federal court that entered the judgment.
2. The Form. **Local Rule of Civil Procedure (LRCiv) 3.4(a) provides that complaints by incarcerated persons must be filed on the court-approved form.** The form must be typed or neatly handwritten. The form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. All questions must be answered clearly and concisely in the appropriate space on the form. If needed, you may attach additional pages, **but no more than fifteen additional pages**, of standard letter-sized paper. You must identify which part of the complaint is being continued and number all pages. If you do not fill out the form properly, you will be asked to submit additional or corrected information, which may delay the processing of your action. You do not need to cite law.
3. Your Signature. You must tell the truth and sign the form. If you make a false statement of a material fact, you may be prosecuted for perjury.
4. The Filing and Administrative Fees. The total fees for this action are \$400.00 (\$350.00 filing fee plus \$50.00 administrative fee). If you are unable to immediately pay the fees, you may request leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Please review the “Information for Prisoners Seeking Leave to Proceed with a (Non-Habeas) Civil Action in Federal Court *In Forma Pauperis* Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915” for additional instructions.
5. Original and Judge’s Copy. You must send an **original plus one copy** of your complaint and of any other documents submitted to the Court. You must send one additional copy to the Court if you wish to have a file-stamped copy of the document returned to you. All copies must be identical to the original. Copies may be legibly handwritten.
6. Where to File. You should file your complaint in the division **where you were confined when your rights were allegedly violated.** See LRCiv 5.1(a) and 77.1(a). If you were confined in Maricopa, Pinal, Yuma, La Paz, or Gila County, file in the Phoenix Division. If you were confined in Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Mohave, or Yavapai County, file in the Prescott Division. If you were confined in Pima, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee County, file in the Tucson Division. **Mail the original and one copy of the complaint with the \$400 filing and administrative fees or the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* to:**

Phoenix & Prescott Divisions:
U.S. District Court Clerk
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 130
401 West Washington Street, SPC 10
Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2119

OR

Tucson Division:
U.S. District Court Clerk
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 1500
405 West Congress Street
Tucson, Arizona 85701-5010

7. Change of Address. You must immediately notify the Court and the defendants in writing of any change in your mailing address. **Failure to notify the Court of any change in your mailing address may result in the dismissal of your case.**

8. Certificate of Service. You must furnish the defendants with a copy of any document you submit to the Court (except the initial complaint and application to proceed *in forma pauperis*). Each original document (except the initial complaint and application to proceed *in forma pauperis*) must include a certificate of service on the last page of the document stating the date a copy of the document was mailed to the defendants and the address to which it was mailed. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(a), (d). Any document received by the Court that does not include a certificate of service may be stricken. A certificate of service should be in the following form:

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was mailed
this _____ (month, day, year) to:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Attorney for Defendant(s)

(Signature)

9. Amended Complaint. If you need to change any of the information in the initial complaint, you must file an amended complaint. The amended complaint must be written on the court-approved civil rights complaint form. You may file one amended complaint without leave (permission) of Court before any defendant has answered your original complaint. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). After any defendant has filed an answer, you must file a motion for leave to amend and lodge (submit) a proposed amended complaint. LRCiv 15.1. In addition, an amended complaint may not incorporate by reference any part of your prior complaint. LRCiv 15.1(a)(2). **Any allegations or defendants not included in the amended complaint are considered dismissed.** All amended complaints are subject to screening under the Prison Litigation Reform Act; screening your amendment will take additional processing time.

10. Exhibits. You should not submit exhibits with the complaint or amended complaint. Instead, the relevant information should be paraphrased. You should keep the exhibits to use to support or oppose a motion to dismiss, a motion for summary judgment, or at trial.

11. Letters and Motions. It is generally inappropriate to write a letter to any judge or the staff of any judge. The only appropriate way to communicate with the Court is by filing a written pleading or motion.

12. Completing the Civil Rights Complaint Form.

HEADING:

1. Your Name. Print your name, prison or inmate number, and institutional mailing address on the lines provided.
2. Defendants. If there are **four or fewer** defendants, print the name of each. If you name **more than four** defendants, print the name of the first defendant on the first line, write the words “and others” on the second line, and attach an additional page listing the names of **all** of the defendants. Insert the additional page after page 1 and number it “1-A” at the bottom.
3. Jury Demand. If you want a jury trial, you must write “JURY TRIAL DEMANDED” in the space below “CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT BY A PRISONER.” Failure to do so may result in the loss of the right to a jury trial. A jury trial is not available if you are seeking only injunctive relief.

Part A. JURISDICTION:

1. Nature of Suit. Mark whether you are filing the complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for state, county, or city defendants; “Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents” for federal defendants; or “other.” If you mark “other,” identify the source of that authority.
2. Location. Identify the institution and city where the alleged violation of your rights occurred.
3. Defendants. Print all of the requested information about each of the defendants in the spaces provided. If you are naming more than four defendants, you must provide the necessary information about each additional defendant on separate pages labeled “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom. Insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

Part B. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS:

You must identify any other lawsuit you have filed in either state or federal court while you were a prisoner. Print all of the requested information about each lawsuit in the spaces provided. If you have filed more than three lawsuits, you must provide the necessary information about each additional lawsuit on a separate page. Label the page(s) as “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom of the page and insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

Part C. CAUSE OF ACTION:

You must identify what rights each defendant violated. The form provides space to allege three separate counts (**one violation per count**). If you are alleging more than three counts, you must provide the necessary information about each additional count on a separate page. Number the additional pages “5-A,” “5-B,” etc., and insert them immediately behind page 5. Remember that you are limited to a total of fifteen additional pages.

1. Counts. You must identify which civil right was violated. **You may allege the violation of only one civil right per count.**
2. Issue Involved. Check the box that most closely identifies the issue involved in your claim. **You may check only one box per count.** If you check the box marked "Other," you must identify the specific issue involved.
3. Supporting Facts. After you have identified which civil right was violated, you must state the supporting facts. Be as specific as possible. You must state what each individual defendant did to violate your rights. If there is more than one defendant, you must identify which defendant did what act. You also should state the date(s) on which the act(s) occurred, if possible.
4. Injury. State precisely how you were injured by the alleged violation of your rights.
5. Administrative Remedies. You must exhaust any available administrative remedies before you file a civil rights complaint. See 42 U.S.C. § 1997e. Consequently, you should disclose whether you have exhausted the inmate grievance procedures or administrative appeals for each count in your complaint. If the grievance procedures were not available for any of your counts, fully explain why on the lines provided.

Part D. REQUEST FOR RELIEF:

Print the relief you are seeking in the space provided.

SIGNATURE:

You must sign your name and print the date you signed the complaint. Failure to sign the complaint will delay the processing of your action. Unless you are an attorney, you may not bring an action on behalf of anyone but yourself.

FINAL NOTE

You should follow these instructions carefully. Failure to do so may result in your complaint being stricken or dismissed. All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number the pages.

Name and Prisoner/Booking Number

Place of Confinement

Mailing Address

City, State, Zip Code

(Failure to notify the Court of your change of address may result in dismissal of this action.)

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

_____,)
(Full Name of Plaintiff) Plaintiff,)

vs.)

CASE NO. _____
(To be supplied by the Clerk)

(1) _____,)
(Full Name of Defendant)

(2) _____,)

(3) _____,)

(4) _____,)

Defendant(s).

☐ Check if there are additional Defendants and attach page 1-A listing them.

**CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT
BY A PRISONER**

☐ Original Complaint

☐ First Amended Complaint

☐ Second Amended Complaint

A. JURISDICTION

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to:

☐ 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a); 42 U.S.C. § 1983

☐ 28 U.S.C. § 1331; Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents, 403 U.S. 388 (1971).

☐ Other: _____.

2. Institution/city where violation occurred: _____.

B. DEFENDANTS

1. Name of first Defendant: _____. The first Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
2. Name of second Defendant: _____. The second Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
3. Name of third Defendant: _____. The third Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
4. Name of fourth Defendant: _____. The fourth Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)

If you name more than four Defendants, answer the questions listed above for each additional Defendant on a separate page.

C. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS

1. Have you filed any other lawsuits while you were a prisoner? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. If yes, how many lawsuits have you filed? _____. Describe the previous lawsuits:
 - a. First prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____
 - b. Second prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____
 - c. Third prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____

If you filed more than three lawsuits, answer the questions listed above for each additional lawsuit on a separate page.

COUNT II

1. State the constitutional or other federal civil right that was violated: _____
_____.

2. **Count II.** Identify the issue involved. Check **only one**. State additional issues in separate counts.
- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Basic necessities | <input type="checkbox"/> Mail | <input type="checkbox"/> Access to the court | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disciplinary proceedings | <input type="checkbox"/> Property | <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise of religion | <input type="checkbox"/> Retaliation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive force by an officer | <input type="checkbox"/> Threat to safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |

3. **Supporting Facts.** State as briefly as possible the FACTS supporting Count II. Describe exactly what **each Defendant** did or did not do that violated your rights. State the facts clearly in your own words without citing legal authority or arguments.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

4. **Injury.** State how you were injured by the actions or inactions of the Defendant(s).
-
-
-

5. **Administrative Remedies.**
- a. Are there any administrative remedies (grievance procedures or administrative appeals) available at your institution? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. Did you submit a request for administrative relief on Count II? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- c. Did you appeal your request for relief on Count II to the highest level? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- d. If you did not submit or appeal a request for administrative relief at any level, briefly explain why you did not. _____

COUNT III

1. State the constitutional or other federal civil right that was violated: _____
_____.

2. **Count III.** Identify the issue involved. Check **only one**. State additional issues in separate counts.
- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Basic necessities | <input type="checkbox"/> Mail | <input type="checkbox"/> Access to the court | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disciplinary proceedings | <input type="checkbox"/> Property | <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise of religion | <input type="checkbox"/> Retaliation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excessive force by an officer | <input type="checkbox"/> Threat to safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |

3. **Supporting Facts.** State as briefly as possible the FACTS supporting Count III. Describe exactly what **each Defendant** did or did not do that violated your rights. State the facts clearly in your own words without citing legal authority or arguments.

4. **Injury.** State how you were injured by the actions or inactions of the Defendant(s).

- ## 5. Administrative Remedies.

- a. Are there any administrative remedies (grievance procedures or administrative appeals) available at your institution? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- b. Did you submit a request for administrative relief on Count III? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- c. Did you appeal your request for relief on Count III to the highest level? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- d. If you did not submit or appeal a request for administrative relief at any level, briefly explain why you did not.

If you assert more than three Counts, answer the questions listed above for each additional Count on a separate page.

E. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

State the relief you are seeking:

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on _____
DATE

SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF

(Name and title of paralegal, legal assistant, or
other person who helped prepare this complaint)

(Signature of attorney, if any)

(Attorney's address & telephone number)

ADDITIONAL PAGES

All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number all pages.